

FACULTY MAKES DARING ADMISSION

FLASH.—Plans for the construction of a library at the University of Alberta will be drawn up in the near future.

Edmonton, Alta., Canada, Earth, Feb. 13, 4931.—The authorities at the University here today gave out the following statement for publication: "It is estimated that inside of ten years, the plans for the new library at the University of Alberta will be completed. This has been a long felt need, and we feel that at last we are going to have this much-needed building."

Records show that ever since the founding of the University in 1908,

far back in the 20th century, practically every year fresh attempts were made to solve the problem of the library building, and at last, it would seem that definite action was going to be taken. And so, the stu-

VW18-Prof. Reviews 20th Century Poetry

SYNOPSIS.—Superfluity of verbiage was responsible for obscuring meaning of archaic writings—Our modern type conveys impressions far more readily.

Last night Professor Aro Perimeter 89 delivered a brilliant lecture on the poetry of the 20th century. In commencing his address, Professor Perimeter deplored the ignorance prevalent in this 51st century concerning the mediaeval period. The 20th century, he pointed out, was of the greatest importance, not only in our scientific culture, but in our literary development. Up until that period, poetry had been ultra-conservative, there had been little change for centuries. The grammar of Chaucer showed little difference from that of Shakespeare, that of Shakespeare was almost identical with that of Tennyson, Hardy, Kipling and Edgar Guest. Even the vocabulary had shown very little change, although some words had become obsolete. As a general rule, however, people in 1931 were easily able to read the poetry of the preceding five centuries with very little study. The old-fashioned simile, with scarcely any amendment, had carried on through all Western literature for thousands of years—the long expanded "Homeric" simile which sounds so strange, so unpoetical to modern ears. The tendency in all figurative language was to belabour the point, to leave nothing or little to the imagination, to add detail after detail. It is small wonder that we find poets of this period whose work runs into volume after volume, since this custom of detailing what the reader should imagine for himself was so much in vogue. It needs a special study nowadays to understand the poetical value of these early songs, and we must all remember that in those times the thought of poetry was the thought of everyday life, the grammar of poetry was the grammar of ordinary speech, in some cases even, the language was the common language of the street. There had been some debate on the latter point, indeed, some poets maintaining that poetry demanded a special diction, others that common speech was the best material. Since common speech has undergone so much variation throughout the centuries, upholders of the latter view have become almost unintelligible. No one today could possibly confuse poetry with prose, as I believe sometimes occurred in the 20th century, especially in the case of Guest.

Professor Perimeter quoted a number of specimens of early 20th century verse, pointing out the redundantly prosaic form, the careful definition of the appropriate feelings or sentiments for the reader, the conservative grammatical structure, and the commonplace nature of the themes. By way of contrast, he also quoted a translation of a Japanese poem of the same time, which had an almost modern sound:

"A monk in a garden.
A frog dives,
The circles spread and break."

This poem is certainly more in keeping with our own verse. To the Oriental listener these words would call up, as to modern hearers, a complete train of thought—the old monk contemplating by the quiet pool, in the shade of blossoming cherry trees—the frogs gaily playing, snapping at hovering flies—the moralizing theme on the brevity of life as represented by the flies—the sudden dive of the frog, breaking the calm of the placid pool, as events are continually breaking the calm of our lives, the spreading circles on the surface, with the suggestion of the complex nature of life, with its interlinked chains of consequences and results. All this would come to the mind of a modern, as it must have come to the mind of the Japanese reader of the 20th century.

Towards the middle of the century, however, some writers began a movement which contained in it the elements of modern verse. Terming their productions "free verse," they began to discard the old grammatical restrictions to some extent, to introduce a true poetic conciseness of suggestive power, and to eliminate the barren verbiage which had hitherto encumbered the house. It is to these pioneers that we owe our present development. They broke away from the tyranny of the complete sentence, they emancipated poetry from the chains of the explained figure of speech, they tore away the gyves of everyday thought. It is to them that we are indebted for such modern masterpieces as the choice selection from Elmer Perimeter 78, with which Professor Perimeter closed his lecture:

"Suicide? Gamble! Whither? No!"
—a modernization of the famous soliloquy from "Hamlet" by Shakespeare, an author who showed pretty rhythm, but had the conventional grammar and the tendency to redundancy of his time. The mere comparison of his soliloquy and Mr. Waffle's gem speaks for itself.

DEPT. DD40-PHILOSOPHICAL PAPER:SCIENTIFIC HISTORY

SYNOPSIS

More recent advances in science are outlined by Dr. A. Sorgum, of the Venus Science Centre—The development of interstellar travel, settlement of the earth's sister planets, energy sources, and the use of radiations are dealt with in retrospect.

"Since the Federation of International States was instituted a thousand years ago, there have been enormous strides in scientific work due to pooling of wealth and of the best brains available in our world. The settlement of other planets by earth men has greatly accelerated the solution of scientific problems which baffled our predecessors. It is reasonable to suppose that the developments I suppose to outline will be dwarfed, as all seeming marvels of yesterday were, by new and greater achievements. However, let me quote our triumphs of this and the two preceding generations, from the Federation records (Paris: Department S-2498K, Record 4000, File Photoelectric E2117).

"Overpopulation of our world forced us to seek throughout the heavens for other homes. This happened something like one thousand years ago. Two generations ago it was necessary to make special communications arrangements to enable rapid transportation of the peoples of the new settlements to safety during extraordinary interstellar activities. The latter were chiefly concerned in the production of climatic conditions unfavorable to our habitation. As you all know, the liquid XL-494J gave us super-powered rocket cars for the required transportation.

"However, Observatory E-17 (Magnetic Pole Station, Northern State No. 7) reported a new planet (P1731) which seemed to have an abundance of quartz, according to a spectrum analysis of volcanic outbursts of flame which were accompanied by tremendous upheavals. The periods of these outbursts were calculated from our knowledge of seismic phenomena on worlds of given size. During "quiet" periods engineers visited P1731 in 5000 tonne rocket freighters. Sufficient quartz was obtained to construct the vitreous-walled cities within which we now live on this and the other worlds. Our central heating systems defy the cold; our refrigerating plants defy heat. Hermetically-sealed civilizations, or perhaps I should speak of our worlds collectively—a hermetically sealed civilization, whose vegetation is constantly green; whose atmosphere never knows foulness; whose streets are free from noise; whose parts are self-supporting, whose peoples have no wars or diseases; whose knowledge is a never-failing source of happiness, and which is never-failing in its increase; whose citizens may reach at least some hundreds of new worlds if they desire to travel.

"Forgive the speaker if he has launched into the sentimentality of some thousand odd years ago. We do well to be proud of what our fathers and ourselves have accomplished, and this retrospection of ours is conducive to a somewhat sentimental oratory.

"Now we peruse the records of our own generation.

"Possibly the most important of our contributions is a definite practical proof of that principle outlined in the theory of relativity propounded by a scientist of a few thousand years ago. I refer to his correlation of gravitation, magnetism, and electricity.

"The practical proof is now uni-

versally made use of in principle by our interstellar travel and freight cars, gravitation being counteracted for the initial part of a space-journey, and being made use of as a repelling weapon for meteorites en route, and in landing. Cars may be buoyed as on our cushions over a city at night, at various levels, using the repulsion property of the gravitational mechanism. There are innumerable possibilities latent in this development of our engineers.

"Except in centres of government (as in the case of London, Paris, Planets 100 to 1798, etc.), university buildings have been demolished providing for increasing space demands. The television tutorial system has been firmly established of late years, due to perfection in transmission and reception being achieved between the various worlds. No civilization before us spent so little time in actual teaching and achieved such excellent results. We may congratulate ourselves.

"Solar energy is used on the majority of our worlds, either directly or by cable-less power transmission from a neighboring state. This development was long in the making: it is an accomplishment of accomplishments, and is the outcome of the using-up of energy-producing fuels, and the abandonment of the idea that disrupting the atom would result in an unlimited power supply. It is true that various dusts are used in improvements over ancient 'internal combustion' engines, but it would be wasteful to continue the use of mineral dusts for this purpose, when metals are used so extensively, and when solar energy is present in sufficient quantities.

"Radiations, as they always have in the history of the universe, play an important part in life. Their part in human life has become increasingly important in the past few centuries. No longer is man content with the mere warmth of the sun, as was his primitive ancestor. We have accustomed ourselves to the use of hundreds of radiation types, produced by various artificial means. Of these radiations, there is one at least without which we would be hard put to carry on our interstellar activities. I refer of course to that wonderful means of communication, Cosmic 39. This radiation, as the more scientific among you will remember, is one of the lower frequency Cosmic Rays, with sufficient penetrating powers for our use as a communicating ray. Without it, and without the receivers and transmitters which are to be built so easily in this age, interplanetary communication would be little better than the 'pony express' system of the Dark Ages. (Perhaps I should say at this point that a few ponies are kept in the Paleontology District on Planet 119. Television pictures will be sent from there on request.)

"Concluding: Copies of this broadcast educational talk will be made from a master record in our Department's Photoelectric Bureau, and will be televised for your personal records at a later date. That is the usual custom, as you are aware: it seemed a novel idea for me to speak in person tonight, rather than to have the mere sound record sent to you.

"I bid you farewell."

dents of the University of Alberta may rest assured that inside the next hundred years they will have a building that would do credit to any organization in the Universe. The university authorities stated that while

no definite plans had been laid, it was more than likely that the building would have no ventilation whatsoever, and that students would be equipped with much the same costumes that the colonists under the ocean are at present using. A condensed air apparatus will be given to each student, carrying a sufficient supply of air crushed into the space of two square feet to last them for 18 days. This building, the remarkable feature of which will be this outstanding ventilation system is to be regarded as one of the most prominent achievements of our modern civilization.

QX 27-Meteor Hits Interplanetary Car

SYNOPSIS.—The need for refinement in safety measures for interstellar safety cars is indicated. The wrecking of the Rocket MX349 by a meteorite, due to failure of the vessel's repelling system, might have been averted by means suggested in the report.

Official Report: The passenger rocket MX349 was wrecked by a meteorite at 18:06 o'clock this morning, en route from Mars to Earth. Failure of the gravitational mechanism is given as the cause. Five hundred and seven were killed in the collision. Seven master rocket engineers were among the passengers, travelling to Earth to attend the conference of technicians to be held here.

The television operators broadcast the details of the accident for state filing purposes. It is expected that improvement in the repelling system of rocket cars will reduce such mishaps to the minimum.

Details: Rocket MX349 left Port 18, Mars, at 12:00 o'clock, on a scheduled trip to Earth. The usual freight consignment was carried, in addition to four hundred and seventy passengers.

Once beyond the Martian atmosphere, the vessel was given a velocity of three thousand five hundred kilometres per hour, which is considerably below the maximum for a ship of this type. The television report states that this cruising speed was necessitated by the development of trouble in the gravitational (repelling) mechanism. It was thought by the pilot engineer that the trouble might be repaired before the rocket came within the sphere of influence of the gravitation of large interstellar bodies. In any case, it seemed possible that the rocket equipment and steering apparatus would be effective in the avoidance of such bodies, until matters could be adjusted.

Repairs were proceeding nicely at a late hour, and no alarm was felt by the engineers. The passengers were unaware of the ship's inability to land, as it seemed unnecessary to cause anxiety by informing them of the true state of affairs. They had been told, however, that the ship might not be able to arrive at Earth on schedule, and were prepared to amuse themselves for the longer period.

Having avoided Moon 1A by the use of the starting rockets, MX349 (with an increased velocity due to the rocket discharge) was cruising quite comfortably at 17:36 o'clock. The pilot engineers were suddenly alarmed, however, by the report of the vessel's astronomer to the effect that a meteorite somewhat larger than the ship was coming towards the latter with high velocity. The presence of the body had been detected in the usual way (reflecting beam system R172L). Every effort was made to evade the danger of collision. Some success resulted for a time, but the rocket fuel supply was depleted before the ship could be propelled sufficiently far out of the path of the meteorite. Also, the latter had now come so near that mutual attraction was speeding up the body and the ship in a direction which foretold a head-on collision.

The ship's engineers managed to repair the repelling system temporarily, and repeated earlier calls for a vessel to tow the MX349 to Earth. Owing to the fact that all vessels had been engaged at the time, and that similar mechanism failures had not resulted seriously heretofore, no ship had yet been sent to the aid of the stricken vessel. MX735 started out on receipt of more urgent calls from her sister ship, equipped with the necessary towing facilities. She was fated to arrive too late, however.

MX349 had almost evaded the meteorite when the temporary repairs were disrupted, leaving the vessel once more at the mercy of that great friend and great enemy, gravitation. Her engineers were by this time completely nonplussed. It was obvious, of course, that despatching the passengers in the space torpedoes could not be done, since the fuel for these cars had been used in the rockets of MX349 in its efforts to escape the now inevitable collision. Had fuel yet remained, the torpedoes had no repelling systems enabling them to land safely on any body other than a rocket car, which, of course, allows them to approach by gradually lessening the repelling influence of its own landing system. In addition, their fuel capacity was hardly sufficient to carry them beyond the influence of the meteorite, since they were intended only for cruising in the neighborhood of the mother ship.

MX735 observers located the MX349 at 18:05 o'clock—too late to interpose the repulsion of MX735 between MX349 and the meteorite. The collision of these two occurred at terrific velocity, as calculations have shown. The breaking of the hermetically-sealed hull of the unfortunate MX349 was, of course, sufficient

Dept. K44 Uncovers Rare Wit and Humor For Jaded Spirits

SYNOPSIS.—New and original humour presented—Professors are shown to be remarkably absent-minded—Clever repartee of old-fashioned restaurant waiters is disclosed.

In an attempt to resurrect that lacking element of humanity that has been so conspicuous by its absence in this modern age of the 50th century, we will give you an absolutely new feature, to arouse the element of humor.

We propose to have a column of absolute original sayings, or as they were termed, in the Dark Ages of Antiquity in the 20th Century, "jokes."

These "jokes" are very original and exuberantly humorous, and no doubt will cause the readers to laugh uproariously. We doubt if these jokes have ever been heard before, and their deep insight into human nature will prove a revelation to the perusers of the column.

"Who was that female I perceived you to be with last night?"
"That was no female, that was my spouse."

It appears that a professor entered his lecture room one afternoon and produced a small parcel.

"I have here, ladies and gentlemen, a very fine specimen of dissected frog, which I propose to lecture about," said the professor. He slowly unwrapped the parcel, and disclosed to the admiring audience, an orange, two sandwiches and a piece of cake. The worthy man blinked several times, gulped, and said in a strained voice, "Surely I ate my lunch."

A man went into a restaurant, and ordered a meal. The soup was forthwith produced, and to his great disgust, an insect was seen to be coyly swimming about.

"Waiter! There's a fly in this soup!"

"Oh no, sir," came the waiter's suave reply, "that's not a fly. That's one of those Vitamine Bees that no doubt you've heard about."

Ole had the misfortune to be marooned by the tide on a small rock. His frantic yells finally attracted attention, and a boat was put out to the rescue. By the time the boat reached him the water was up to his ankles. The man in the boat said, "Jump, Ole, jump."
"Ah ya for gawd, how can Ay yump when Ay've no place to stoo'd."

The story is related in the annals of the English of the 20th century of a certain man named Jiggs who had the misfortune to be married to a woman of great strength of character, named Maggie. Now, so the story tells, Maggie had a dog of which Jiggs was very much ashamed, and would not be seen in public with it. Unfortunately, Maggie, exerting her great strength of character, insisted that Jiggs take this dog for a stroll, and have his picture taken holding the dog's leash. Jiggs, on learning of this, climbed out of an upstairs window, and walked out along a telegraph line, saying as he did so, "I wonder if there is a boat leaving for China today?" The ancients regarded this as being so exuberantly funny that they illustrated it in one of their daily newspapers.

Another illustration of the subtle humour of the Dark Ages is contained in the story of the man who fell from a fifty-foot ladder without injuring himself. He fell from the bottom rung.

(Continued in 1931)

to cause death to its passengers, to say nothing of the wholesale shattering produced by the high-velocity collision.

It is recommended that emergency rocket fuel supplies be increased on all interstellar vessels, and that towing vessels be maintained at all ports. Calls for aid should be sent immediately on failure of ship repelling systems, and should be heeded as promptly.

(End of Report 1117—Interstellar Travel Ships.)

SW27-U. of Alberta Retains Possession Of Coveted Trophy

SYNOPSIS.—Georgia and U. of A. have hard tussle for cup and championship of terrestrial league—Crowd of about 4,000,000 find new synchro-projection receivers great improvement—Several near-fatal accidents were recorded, but no actual fatalities occurred—Confusion with basketball game resulted from poorly regulated wave-lengths.

The annual football game took place this afternoon between the two bitterest rivals on the continent. A crowd estimated at 4,000,000 students enjoyed the game over their own private synchro-projection receivers, the transmission apparatus being situated on the field where the synthetic men played the game under the control of their corresponding members of the team. The newest projection system was used. The new three-dimension projector proved much superior to the old system. The usual synthetic men appeared to be of good construction and in good playing condition, and each man on the team controlled his dummy to great advantage. The new system used was briefly this: Before each man on the team was the latest synchro-projection apparatus. The figures of both teams of dummies were projected on the three-dimensional screen in front of the players row at the field. The dummies were in perfect control throughout the game. The teams were coached to the highest degree. Each man had before him his list of sequence plays, translated into numbers that signify the manipulations of his individual apparatus. The quarterback who was in control of the game supplied what additional information needed by a before each player.

The teams were lined up at exactly system of light signals which flashed fifteen o'clock, Alberta time, and while waiting for the referees to get into resonance with the various projecting apparatuses, news flashes were shown on the screen from various parts of the solar system.

Finally the starting light flashed, and Alberta, having previously won the kick-off, started the ball rolling.

Unfortunately the center man blew the fuse, causing his dummy to kick the ball in the wrong direction. This misfortune was quickly rectified, and the game was again commenced.

The first quarter was fast and furious. Halfway through the quarter the middle wing had a leg pulled off his dummy. Substitution was quickly made, and the game continued. The first break of the game occurred when the star Georgia half-back blew a photo-electric cell, which caused his dummy to drop the ball. The Alberta quarter-back quickly manipulated his apparatus, causing his dummy to scoop up the rolling ball and race unobstructed for a touchdown. This was the only score of the first half.

The fighting spirit of the teams showed itself at the beginning of the second half. With a terrific clash of grinding metal, both teams met on the Georgia 45-yard line. When the smoke from burned fuses and photo-electric cells cleared away, it was seen that seven of the dummies had been permanently wrecked. Janitors quickly cleared away the heap of mechanical parts, and the game got under way again.

An unfortunate accident occurred when the left wing of the Alberta team lost control of the acceleration regulator, with the result that his dummy flew off on a tangent into space. A planetogram from Mars this morning said that the dummy was sighted heading in the general direction of Mercury.

So closely were the teams matched that there was no further scoring in the game. The mental strain was so great that one of the players had to be removed for a hypnosis treatment before he could resume his manipulations. Considerable interference was experienced during the course of the game from the basketball game between the girls of the University of Mongolia and the representatives of the Universities of Venus, who were playing on the same frequency.

This game concluded the terrestrial league with Alberta leading, thus retaining possession of the beautiful Lavite cup made from material secured at great expense from the craters of the Moon.

TRANSPORTS

(All arrivals and departures at Interplanetary Port No. 118)

Arrivals	
Feb. 13.	Express MX248 from Mars.
13.	Freight VC10 from Venus.
13.	Locals CX 24, 26, 31, 27. From the Moon Arriving at 8:00; 11:45; 17:24; 22:00 respectively.
13.	Express ML 68 from Mercury will not arrive today owing to disturbed ether conditions in the vicinity of the sun.
13.	Express VC 244 from Venus.
Local Services—Landing Planes connecting with round-the-world expresses at 10 mile level leave and arrive at the hour and half-hour respectively.	
Departures	
13.	Express MX27 for Mars.
13.	Freights MX 17, 19, 33, 36, for Mars.
13.	Locals CX 33, 37, 22, 40, for the Moon at 7:30, 11:00 16:30, 23:10.
13.	Officers of the Commission will leave on Special VC5 for Venus at 13:20. Passenger Travelcars ML39 and ML43 will follow regular schedules hereafter, leaving Earth at 10:25 daily.
Feb. 14.	Locals CX 13, 25, 29, 31 will leave on excursion trips from Port 109 (New York) to Port 37 (Tokyo). Saturn will be included in the itinerary.
NOTE: Freight pilots are warned that they must not cruise below the 50-mile level, as the new fast passenger cars from Jupiter proceed on Level 49.5.	

COMMUNICATIONS



THE GATEWAY

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CANADA'S FOURTEENTH GOVERNOR-GENERAL

The ninth Earl of Bessborough was last Monday officially named as Canada's fourteenth Governor General, to succeed Viscount Willingdon, former governor-general and now Viceroy of India. He comes of a family which has been prominent in public affairs for some time past. Lord Arthur Ponsonby, a member of the family, is now under-secretary for Dominion affairs and chairman of the overseas settlement committee.

The appointment of the Earl of Bessborough came as somewhat of a surprise to the majority of Canadians, since so far as known his name had not previously been mentioned in connection with the post. It is generally felt, however, that the choice has been a very happy one. He is a member of the Irish peerage, his earldom dating back nearly two centuries, to 1739, when Brabazon Ponsonby was created first Earl of Bessborough. The present Earl is one of the youngest representatives of the Crown ever sent to Canada, being just over fifty years of age. During the great war he was on active service with the British forces on various fronts.

The wide variety of the interests of Canada's new Governor General is truly remarkable. He has a notable record as a lawyer in British Courts, is a director of twenty companies and prior to his elevation to the peerage in 1920 had been three times elected to the House of Commons. His acceptance of the post of Governor General of Canada will mean the severing of his business ties at a considerable personal sacrifice.

His wife, a woman of great beauty and charm, is the only daughter of the Baron de Neufville, of Paris, and speaks English perfectly.

While welcoming the Earl of Bessborough to this country, we regret to have to say good-bye to the Willingdons, who have in the last five years endeared themselves to the people of Canada. We wish them success in their new position in India.

The Earl of Bessborough has never been in Canada before. We join with the people of Canada in wishing him and his family happiness during their stay in this country.

THE NEW ZEALAND DISASTER

At 10:49 on the morning of February 3, Hawkes Bay Province, a well-settled agricultural district and location of one of the greatest hydro-electric developments of the Dominion of New Zealand, was rocked by a disastrous earthquake. Napier, the capital of the province, a seaport town of about 20,000 inhabitants, and Hastings, an inland city in the plain nearby were completely wiped out, while numerous small towns were destroyed. In one of these towns large refrigerating and packing plants were wrecked, representing an immense capital loss.

The toll of human life, and the terrible suffering of the survivors, however, far outstrips the material loss. As is so often the case in such disasters, the first estimates of the number of dead and injured were found to be far too low. It is now believed that at least 1,000 were killed and over 1,000 are known to have been injured, many of them seriously. In the city of Napier the loss of life was particularly great, as nearly all of the large stone buildings were completely destroyed, burying the inhabitants beneath their ruins. Eye-witnesses state that the streets seemed to rise straight into the air, following which the stone walls of the buildings collapsed. Great clouds of dust obscured the town and exploding oil tanks in the outskirts spread death and destruction everywhere. The destruction of the waterworks system which spread through the ruins of the city almost made any attempts to cope with the disastrous fire impossible, and many lives that had been spared by the quake were lost in the fire. One of the institutions suffering most heavily was the Napier Technical College, where about thirty students lost their lives.

The work of the British sloop Veronica, which was stationed in the harbour at the time, has been especially praised. The members of the crew carried out the first rescue work, until the planes and ships sent out from Wellington were able to arrive on the scene.

Not only have the towns and cities been completely destroyed, but the topographical appearance of the country has been altered almost beyond recognition. Bluff Hill, which formerly overlooked the town, has slid into the harbour, while the floor of the bay which constituted the harbour has risen so far that the bay is practically useless as a seaport. The coast line has receded over a hundred feet from the fine marine drive. The sloop Veronica, which was anchored in the bay at the time of the disaster, was grounded by the rise in the sea floor, but subsequently floated as the floor sank slightly. A small depression in the coast near the city was turned completely inside out, and an island now occupies the spot where the deep cove formerly existed. Captain T. J. J. See, U.S. Government astronomer at San Francisco, ascribes the New Zealand earthquake to a general upheaval which he says is forming a great new range of mountains in the floor of the Pacific Ocean.

One of the worst features of the disaster is the fact that fresh shocks are continually occurring and show no indication of ceasing. The cities of the

devastated region have been evacuated by order of the government, since all sanitary services have been completely disrupted and outbreak of an epidemic is feared.

Premier Forbes of New Zealand designated Sunday, February 8, as a day of national mourning. From all over the world have come messages of sympathy to the stricken country, and offers of help have been received from many of the countries of the world. We join with those of our own country and of other nations in extending our sincerest sympathies to our sister Dominion and to her inhabitants who have suffered in this great disaster.

WHAT WILL THE FUTURE BE?

It is one of the salient features of man's nature that he is continually attempting to foretell the future. Incidentally, there has probably been no previous period in history in which human interest has been so centred in future developments as in the present day. The remarkable advances made by science in the course of the last century or so have had a good deal to do with the growth of this interest. The human race has come to be used to accepting today what was yesterday regarded as an impossibility. Even the almost incredible imagination of Jules Verne, one of the most remarkable "scientific" writers of the last century, was unable to visualize all the remarkable things which today we take more or less for granted. On the other hand, many of the strange creations with which he dealt in his many books have become realities in the last few years.

Thus the last few years have brought about sweeping changes in our world, changes so great that one looking back a hundred years or so can scarcely picture the earth as it was without our modern inventions. What does the future hold in store for us? Well, a thousand years or so ago anyone who said that men would fly, that they would use as a source of power a force which no one could see, that they would talk with each other across a thousand miles of ocean, that they could even see each other when half a world apart, in short, anyone who had ventured to predict any of the inventions of science, would promptly have been placed in a straight-jacket.

In this issue of The Gateway we have made an attempt, not to forecast exactly what the world one or two thousand years hence will be like, but to bring to your attention some of the remarkable potentialities of science and invention. We do not pretend to give you a picture of a newspaper in the distant future — there will probably be none; however, an attempt has been made to secure some originality in the method of writing and setting up articles. A good deal of the material may not be strictly scientific, but we would hesitate to say that all the developments which we picture are absolutely impossible; such things have been said too often before and proved false.

We are living today in one of the most fascinating, albeit one of the most troubled periods of the world's history. The wonders of the present, and the even greater wonders which the future may disclose, should be sufficient to make one take a certain amount of interest in life instead of adopting the bored, sophisticated attitude which has become a style and a fad with the people of today. Open your eyes, look at the world about you, and at the almost endless possibilities which the world holds in store. Life, after all, is still interesting.

CURRENT HUMOR

(Continued from 4931)

A negro woman appeared before a judge with the request that she be divorced from her present husband.

"Well, Mandy," said the judge, "you've been here at least five times, and you have been granted a divorce each time. If I give you another divorce you will get married again, I suppose?"

"Nassuh, judge, Ah ain't gwine ter git married no mo'. Ise gwine to withdraw ma'self from circulation."

The Good Book says that God made man on the sixth day and rested; He then made woman, and neither God nor man have rested since.

Isadore had bought a horse, and having no immediate use for it sold it to Jock for thirty dollars. He was surprised and pleased when Jock paid him cash, and promised to bring the horse around the next day. Sad to relate, the poor old horse died during the night, so Izzy, not to be gyped, loaded the horse on a dray and told the dray man to deliver it to Jock. No response was heard from Jock, and Izzy could stand the suspense no longer, so he phoned up Jock, and the following conversation ensued:

"Hello, Jock. Vell, vat about de horse? Did you get it yet?"

"Och, aye, and I've just made fifty dollars wi' the pair auld beastie."

"Vat! Fifty dollars you sell it for the dead horse, Oi! How vas dat?"

"Well, I sold teekits for a wee bit o' raffle on the horse, and the only pairson who wis sair aboot it wis the mon who won. I just gi' 'im back his dollar, and every yin wis happy."

It appears that two telephone linemen were working on a pole close beside a school, and in the course of the job one of them carelessly let some hot solder drop on his mate. The response was immediate and verbal, the language used was both picturesque and sulphurous. The young school teacher, having the chastity of her pupils' minds at heart, immediately telephoned the telephone office and reported the happening. Our two friends were promptly halted before the head-man.

"I understand, Jim, that you swore violently when Tom poured hot solder on you. Is that right?"

"Why, no, sir. I just merely looked up at Tom and said, 'Tom, you really must be more careful with that solder.'"

The young cub reporter was told to "cover" a large parade of returned soldiers. He did so, and owing to the fact that the linotype and the proof-reader were celebrating the feast of the hangover, here's what appeared in the paper:

"Bottle Scared Veterans Hold Reunion."

Twenty Years Ago

February, 1911
(A feature)

Letters From a Son at College to His Dad (No. 4)

Whyte Ave., Strathcona,
February 20, 1911.

Dear Dad:

Since my last letter the exams have come and gone. Most of them were quite easy. In the chemistry paper one of the questions was: "How would tell the difference between a stick of phosphorous and a stick of dynamite?" I said, "Swallow it and kick yourself," which I have no doubt was right. Immediately after the exams came the "Conversat," which is an annual way of spending a dollar. Down in the refreshment room where I spent most of the evening, two of the students were clicking glasses together and saying, "Here's to luck" and similar phrases. One of them turned to me and said, "Do they ever drink toasts where you come from?" I responded, "No, Miss, we usually eat it," which crushed her. The idea of drinking toast! The weather has been lovely, and I often go for long walks. I like to hear the birds twittering. Yesterday I saw a lovely yellow one trimmed with black, which I am told is a wild canary. It was sitting on a fence and making a noise like a sewing machine. I attended my first hockey game last week. It was between the Varsity and the Y.M.C.A. The game was played by fourteen men and two detectives in plain clothes. Every few minutes one of the detectives would ring a bell, and the players, thinking it was dinner-time, would stop playing, whereupon the detectives would seize the puck and keep it for a minute. Each player has a certain name. One is called the goalkeeper, another right wing, etc. One was called the rover, as far as I could see, because he always arrived at the wrong time. There were a lot of students watching the game, and they made a great deal of noise. Some had loud voices and some had loud horns and some only loud clothes, but all managed to make a fearful row. I am afraid I made an awful breach of etiquette at the Conversat. The programme said, "Refreshments served from 10 till 12." I tried my best, but I could only stick it out for an hour and a half. If I had taken another bite I think I'd have died. Perhaps no one noticed that I left before the time was up. I've had my picture taken, as you told me to. I only got a head and shoulders picture, however, as the camera was not large enough to take my feet. Still, they will be enough to let people see how I look. I must now close this letter.—I remain,

Yours ever,
BOB.

P.S.—Please send me the money to pay my fees. My fees for the second term will amount to \$150.00, not counting books.

And yet P.S.—Send me the money quick, as the Registrar is in a hurry.

TEN YEARS AGO

February 10, 1921

Notice.—The office of the Students' Council will be closed until after tests.—Geo. B. Langford, treas.

Dramatic Society.—The regular meeting of the Dramatic Society has been postponed until February 21st on accounts of tests. Mr. Owen will be the lecturer.

The Conversat. — The Conversat has been postponed until February 25th. This will be very good news in view of the impending tests.

Inter-Varsity Debating (Editorial)—The triangular debate has come and gone, and we congratulate Saskatchewan heartily upon her victory. The necessity of organization was emphasized by the fact that a slight but very important difference in the wording of the debate increased the difficulty of the subject for the debaters. During the negotiations preceding the debate, some confusion arose which resulted in the Saskatchewan and Alberta teams arguing on different grounds. It is to be hoped that a definite and clear-cut organization will be formed next year, and that copies of the exact wording of the debate will be circulated around the different debating societies. These copies must be signed by responsible officials. This would obviate a recurrence of this year's confusion.

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3. If your partner bids first don't hesitate to raise. He has to play it.
4. Never hurry. Try several cards on a trick until you are sure which one you prefer.
5. Occasionally ask which one is trump. It will show you are interested in the game.
6. Don't show lack of interest when you are dummy. Help your partner with your suggestions.
7. Walk around the table when you are dummy and look at the other hands. Tell them what cards are good and how many tricks they can take if they play right.
8. Talk about other subjects during the game. It makes good fellowship.
9. Feel free to criticize your partner. He will do much better as a result.
10. Always trump your partner's cards. Never take a chance.
11. Don't try to remember the rules. It is too confusing.
12. If it is a money game always stop when you are ahead. It will leave a lasting impression and folks will remember you.
13. Always explain your plays. Particularly when set. It shows your card knowledge.
14. Disagree with established rules and conventions. People will know you are a person of independent mind.

Eat chocolates, caramels and other adhesive candy while playing, it keeps the cards from skidding.

Peruvian Students Seize University

Lima, Peru, Jan. 22.—A group of university students yesterday seized possession of the famous 380-year-old San Marcos University and barricaded themselves in with the announced intention of repelling efforts by police and the army to dislodge them. The students declared they would hold possession of the university until the "problem of university reform had been settled by the Government in accordance with the students' desires."

Unlike the seizure of the university last October when fellow students were permitted to supply the besieged with blankets and food, the police yesterday threw a cordon around the university buildings and also cut off the light and water services.—(Christian Science Monitor.)

Japanese May Adopt Roman Alphabet

Tokio, Japan.—Adoption of the Roman alphabet for the Japanese language is being predicted here by educational leaders, although it is recognized that the present Chinese characters will be retained for literary and historical purposes.

As a move in this direction, it is pointed out, every high school in Japan now teaches English, even in the rural districts, and school attendance is compulsory for children until they attain the age of 14 years. Thus within a generation, practically the entire population will have learned the Roman alphabet, and its application to the native language will be only a matter of course.—(Intercollegiate Press.)

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C-ed Smoking

Cleveland, O.—To put a stop to co-eds in the College for Women from smoking in near-by tea rooms, authorities of Western Reserve University have made plans to provide the girls with a new and much larger smoking room than heretofore available to them in the college.—(Intercollegiate Press.)

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Varsity Qualifies For Championship Playoff

Varsity Defeats Imperials To Gain Play-off Berth

Fast Game on Saturday Night Sees Fridfinnson's Troupe Turn Back Imperials 5-3

After years of desperate battling Varsity is again in the finals in the Senior City League. If the average fan had been told last December that this year Varsity would have an entry in the finals he would have told you things. But Saturday night's encounter proved beyond a doubt that we have a team to be ranked with the best in these parts. From Dooley Ross, who played the best game he has turned in, to John Dorsey, who was leading the attack in a manner Duke Keats would have approved, the Green and Gold played superb hockey. Not for many moons have we seen such a brilliant—and satisfactory game.

First Period

At the tinkle of Referee Campbell's bell the Imperials started out with a bang, and pressed hard for a few minutes. Ross stopped with ease. Hall relieved, and the Green and White came back with a four-man rush—Ross cleared. Varsity rushed, Wright banging a hard shot at Castagner. Down again came the Imperials. Hall stops them, and is given two minutes. Imperials score offside. Varsity stages a three-man rush; pass goes wide. Ross saves a burning shot. Maher overstates a pass in front of our goal. The Imperials are out for blood. Ross makes a grand save from Horne. Power scores from Grove (12:40). Imperial 1, Varsity 0.

Varsity rushes after the face-off. Wright takes a pass from Dorsey and scores (2:05). Varsity 1, Imperials 1. Back came the Imperials, and Maher scores from Case (1:05). Imperials 2, Varsity 1. Montgomery rushes, lays down perfect pass—no one there. End of first period. Imperials had the edge.

Second Period

Varsity rushes, but Dorsey shoots over the net. Ross makes another magnificent save. Dorsey secures the puck near the Imperial blue line, shoots and scores! (7:25). Varsity 2, Imperials 2.

Al rushes, shoots, but Cassidy saves.

STUDENT COURSE AT WESTINGHOUSE

J. W. Porteous Tells Engineering Club of Special Course

J. W. Porteous, of the Department of Electrical Engineering, addressed the Engineering Students' Society at its meeting held Wednesday afternoon, his topic being "The Student Course at Westinghouse."

The usual procedure that a graduate student has to take in order to be taken on at the Westinghouse plant was dealt with briefly. The speaker then proceeded to outline the different branches of work which occupied the student's time during the two years that he was taking the course. The distribution of time was three months in each department of such that each student put in around the plant, and thus was able to gain a good working knowledge on all the phases of practical electrical engineering.

A humorous account of the difficulties and loss of time due to office tape in the handling of orders and correspondence closed the address.

Only on question was asked of the speaker, and no other business being brought up, the meeting adjourned.

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Who, with Thomas Dalkin, is directing "The Bohemian Girl." Rehearsals of the presentation indicate another success for the Glee Club and Orchestra.

TEGLER TRUST SCHOLARSHIPS

The Tegler Trust has offered to the University of Alberta, for the coming year, two "Robert Tegler Scholarships." These scholarships are of the value of \$600, and are open to a graduate student in any faculty of the University who desires to prosecute research at this University. Preferably, if suitable candidates are available, one of the scholarships will be given in the field of the humanities and social sciences and one in the field of the biological and physical sciences.

The award will be made on the recommendation of the Committee on Graduate Studies, to which application for the scholarships should be made not later than March 31st next. W. A. R. Kerr, Chairman, Committee on Graduate Studies.

DENTS BREAK INTO PRINT

Tom Hawker and J. D. Hawkins Have Article on Dentistry Accepted

Two fourth year students in the School of Dentistry at the University have broken into print with a feature article in the December issue of the Dental Students' Magazine. Thomas Hawker and J. D. Hawkins, who will graduate in '32, were hard up (so they say) last summer; to alleviate this distressing condition they wrote "Influence of Diet on the Structure of the Teeth," and sent it to the Dental Magazine, by which it was accepted.

In commenting on the article, the editor of the Magazine says: "Two heads are better than one. Messrs. Hawker and Hawkins (not to be confused with Hawkins and Hawker) apparently had this in mind when they sent in the article that appears in this issue. It is a splendid article and, by the way, was presented in better manuscript form than any we have ever received. Mr. Hawkins tells us in one of his letters that Canadian dental students have discovered the pleasant and profitable summer job of selling magazines."

When interviewed by a Gateway reporter the two gentlemen showed a great deal more modesty than is generally expected of dental students. They explained that it was just a lucky break, and quite probable that it had been selected because there had been no competition. The truth

of this surmise will be doubted by those who have read the article; it will be doubted still more by those who have had wandering brain children come back clothed in nothing more than rejection slips. Breaking into print in anything but The Gateway is to be regarded as a distinct achievement.

Both Hawker and Hawkins are Edmonton boys, and have received all their education here. When asked what plans they had made for post-graduate work, they replied that any such work they did, at least in the near future, would be confined strictly to making money. Well, that's not so bad either.

Pilgrims Reach Oasis at Last--Refreshed And How

Mysterious "Hole-in-the-Wall" Gives Forth Nectar No Fooling—Pharmacists All Home Safely and Resting Easily

Casserole last week referred to a body of McGill University students being allowed to inspect breweries. That's nothing! We have some excellent breweries in this city, in fact, one at our very front door. And verily I say to you, it is a "Brewery." Last Thursday morning was auspicious, and consequently, at ten o'clock, Col. F. A. Stewart Dunn introduced his budding Pharmacists to Mr. J. Kerber, the president of the North-West Brewing Company, at their Saskatchewan Drive Industrial Palace (I think they should all be called palaces, don't you?) The girls (two) and boys were welcomed by the aforementioned president in a few simple words. Then the pilgrimage started. Through a labyrinth of machines, of cogs and wheels, up-stairs, down-stairs, and then more machines and more stairs, till the boys resembled a weary caravan of moslems on their road to Mecca through the dunes of Arabia (and just as dry). On they crawled, occasionally passing a group of workmen. Barrels were flicked here, there; washed and dried. Bottles were washed, filled, capped, labelled and cased all at a dizzying speed. Row on row of big storage vats were passed, till the boys' tongues grew swollen in their

Dr. J. MacDonald Addresses Philosoph Club on Spencer

Topic is "Herbert Spencer and Some Victorian Sidelights"—Small Audience Held From Start to Finish

"Herbert Spencer and Some Victorian Sidelights" was made the subject of a very interesting paper delivered to the Philosophical Society last Wednesday night by Dr. MacDonald. Unfortunately, the audience was rather small, but the scarcity of listeners did not keep Dr. MacDonald from speaking in his usual witty and interesting manner.

Herbert Spencer was born in 1820, in an age of great industrial activities. The industries had grown up very rapidly, and the coronation of Victoria in 1837 ushered in the great struggle between Capital and Labor. Besides being a great industrial age, it was characterized by brilliant thinkers. In the field of political science, Adam Smith and John Stuart Mill were organizing the thinking of the age. In science, Darwin, Faraday, Huxley and Tyndall were breaking new paths. In this age of discovery Spencer grew up, and seven years before Darwin enunciated his theory of evolution, had put forward a similar theory.

"I purpose," said Dr. MacDonald, "to look at Spencer's life from his autobiography. It is to be expected that the most truthful account of a man's life could be gained from his own account of it. But this is not true, for it is impossible for a man to do justice to himself. Still, when a man writes of himself he may give some sidelights that no one else could give. They are sometimes intentional, more often they are not."

In his autobiography he tells of his

mother, who was gentle and kind, of his father who was stern and a bit dogmatic, and of his early attempts to gain an education. That education was very erratic, since he was being taught at home by his father. Novel reading was forbidden, but he read by stealth. He was sent to his uncle at Hinton, but soon ran away home, covering the hundred and fifteen miles in three days. At sixteen he says that he had gained a fair knowledge of mathematics, a trifling knowledge of languages, and practically no knowledge of the sciences. To the end of his days he showed little sympathy with the humanities. During his boyhood he picked up a great deal of knowledge about nature, just by observation. At seventeen he was apprenticed to an engineer. He was interested in the work and his mind readily grasped it. He invented a form of speedometer, and tried to produce an electro-magnetic engine.

In the autobiography he gives a very interesting account of the vicissitudes of travel by train in early Victorian days. The first-class coach was about three times as long as a road coach. The similarity was carried still farther, for there was a seat for the guard on the outside—which remained there till a guard was wiped off and killed on entering a tunnel. The second class coaches had open sides and a canopy over the top, so that the rain could blow right through.

Spencer was not satisfied with his work, and formulated a plan to go to New Zealand. He abandoned this along with engineering at the age of twenty-six. At thirty he produced his first book, entitled Social Statics. This was but the forerunner of his great book on Sociology. Kant was laying the foundations of Sociology, but Spencer was under no obligation to him, for he arrived at his own conclusions, with but very little reading in the field of Sociology. He was very self-sufficient, but this was a trait that was conducive to great fertility of mind and freshness of ideas.

He was looking for a central conception that would explain everything in the history of Creation. "Special creation" was in the field, but was not satisfactory. Spencer brought out the Evolution theory, saying that all things traced back to a common beginning, and that changes and variation were due to environment. Changing conditions brought changing forms, and each species had adapted itself as best it could to the conditions under which it lived. He gave the example of the giraffe, which had been forced to elongate its neck to get the leaves from the trees. Spencer in his essay on "The Theory of Population" gave the idea of natural selection and anticipated the theory of "survival of the fittest."

Spencer was in poor health the greater part of his life. His poor health was aggravated by lack of funds to carry on his work. His books did not bring in much money—in fact, he usually had to draw on his slender resources to finance their publication. He was acquainted with a great number of the influential men of England such as Darwin, Huxley, Mill and Lewis. He wrote to Mill asking if he could get him a civil service position, "preferably one with some responsibility but little work; a position with a salary that would support him in bachelorhood, and still give him time to give to his work." Mill was unable to get him any such position, although he tried very hard. He proposed that Spencer should send

his books to the publisher and that he, Mill, would guarantee the publisher against loss. Spencer, with his usual regard for anything that smacked of charity, would have nothing to do with the plan.

Some friends who thought that he had been a bachelor long enough arranged that he should meet Miss Evans, known to the world as George Eliot. They met, and Spencer decided that she was too intelligent to be safe. He was interested in phrenology, and saw that Miss Evans had as large an intelligence bump as he had, and concluded it would be wise to use discretion. They remained friends, and it is interesting to note that Spencer was instrumental in persuading her to write fiction.

An American friend and sociologist aroused support for him in America. Spencer went to America, and in his memoirs tells of being surprised that the Americans drink so much ice water. He concluded that it was because they did not consume as much alcohol as did England. Some money was raised in America, but true to his custom, he refused to touch it. He stood in great fear of being lionized, and spent his time in dodging various interviewers. He interviewed himself, to save the embarrassment of meeting newspaper reporters, and had this effort given to all the papers.

Spencer lived till 1903. He was of neurotic temperament and would go to the sea-shore—only to find the altitude too low. He would go to the mountains—to find the altitude too high. Then he would select some place in between. When he was lonely he would borrow a couple of children and so amuse himself. He would theorize on his bad health.

Huxley said that Spencer's conception of a tragedy was a beautiful theory wrecked by a fact. He was fond of fishing, and did a great deal of it. Once while fishing in Scotland, he made his own flies, and used them instead of the real thing that he was in the habit of using. He explained to a friend, Davis, that he didn't think that the salmon had much reasoning power, and would bite a fake fly as well as a real one. "Yes," said Davis "you are so fond of generalizing that you even bait your hook with a generalization."

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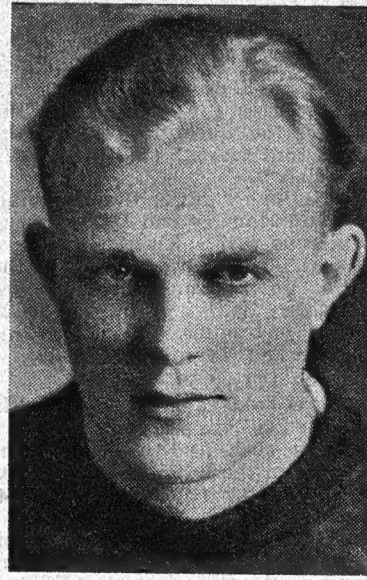
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Superiors Take Hard Game From Varsity to Lead League

Al Hall's Absence Weakens Varsity—Subs Play a Good Game—Ross is Brilliant

D-O-O-L-E-Y R-O-S-S, spelled with capitals, was the most brilliant player on the ice on Tuesday night, when Varsity bowed to the Superiors 2-1. We've seen Dooley play some grand hockey this year, but this performance eclipsed them all. Twice was Jimmy Graham completely through on him, and twice did the brilliant net-minder smother the shot.

Varsity played without the services of Capt. Al Hall, which disorganized their play. Wright played defence with Montgomery, and made a good job of it, but was needed on the forward line.

From the first face-off fast hockey was dished up, and end to end rushes kept the spectators on their toes. In the first period the Superiors had slightly more shots at Ross than were fired at Stuart. Varsity was dangerous on many occasions though, Dorsey and his cohorts shooting in some hard ones at Stuart.

The second period had a decided Superior tingle. Ross was called upon to stop twice as many shots as

Stuart. Varsity was in the picture though, Montgomery's rushes being dangerous, and Wright and Dorsey combined for a couple of good attempts. Fred King drew plaudits from the multitude for his neat stick-handling, but couldn't get in close enough to be dangerous. Willens and Klasen also played effectively, but the Superiors back-checked strongly and the defence was hard to beat.

In the final period the Superiors again took the offensive. Jimmy Graham had his hook-check working like a charm. For ten minutes there was no scoring, but then the defence let MacMillan through, and he had Ross at his mercy. Not long did the Soops held their advantage. Dorsey and King combined for a pretty goal with the latter on the scoring end. They played very neat combination to notch this counter.

Varsity took heart and pounded the Superiors hard, but with five minutes to go the Superior attacker was forced into the corner and passed the puck to the goal mouth. Here it struck the assembled Varsity team and trickled in. It was a heart-breaker for Ross, who had performed so nobly. In the dying moments the Soops held Varsity out, and skated off the ice with the league leadership to their credit.

While the Superiors had the advantage, it must be remembered that Al Hall was off, and as a result both defence and forward lines were altered.

Lineup:
Varsity—Ross; Montgomery, and Wright; Dorsey, Tollington and Willens; Pinkney, King and Klasen.
Referee: Clarence Campbell.

ALBERTA TAKES RACE CUP AGAIN

Ladies' Basketball Team Defeat Manitoba 31-14 in Inter-collegiate Game

On Saturday evening, February 6, Alberta University again won the Western Canada Intercollegiate Women's Basketball Championship, symbolized by the Race Trophy, by defeating the Manitoba ladies with a score of 31 to 14.

The Alberta ladies were by far the better players. Their team work, as well as the individual playing, was excellent due to the untiring efforts of the coach, William Shandro. The defence players were right on their toes, and allowed the Manitoba forwards scarcely any unguarded shots.

Bea York was the best player on the Manitoba team, and was very active, but her shooting was wild. The most outstanding player for Varsity was Josie Kopta, who played especially well in the second and third quarters. She was also the highest scorer in the game, scoring 12 points. Manitoba missed 14 out of 16 free shots, and Varsity missed 7 out of 10.

It was not a rough game, but neither can it be called an example of perfect technique. There were many fouls, mostly on the part of Varsity—possibly this was due to the fact that the referee, Bill Douglas, checked the play more closely than usual. Two players, Barnett and Blankstein, were penalized within a few minutes of the end of the game. The lineups with respective scores:

Manitoba: Hemphill, York (5), McKenzie (4), Cadham, Thorlakson (3), McLaren, Blankstein (2), McDonald.

Alberta: Kopta (12), Ruth Fry (6), Kinney (7), Mahaffy (2), McMahon, Barnett (4).
Referee: Bill Douglas.

SPORTING SLANTS

For the first time in years Varsity is in the finals. We hand it to Chris Fridfinnson and his merry men. Bring on the Superiors! We'll have 'em roasted, if you please.

With two lawyers doing their stuff on the ice in an official way, what chance has an ordinary garden variety hockey player? Just the same, the addition of Hugh John Macdonald as judge of play seems to have had the desired effect of keeping the boys calm.

When it comes times to hand out bouquets, give a couple to Dooley Ross. This chap has played consistently good hockey all year, and at times has positively scintillated. Some of the saves Dooley made on Saturday left us gasping for breath.

Thursday's game of Imperials vs. Superiors was a disappointment. Due to the poor condition of the ice controlling the puck was well-nigh impossible. The Superiors did their duty by Varsity, however.

John Dorsey strengthened his lead in the scoring average on Saturday night. There's something else new in these parts—a Varsity man on top of the scoring list. Tell me some more—I like it.

Did you notice that Wright played 40 minutes hockey without a rest on Saturday? He was dangerous all the time, too.

Bill Broadfoot played a heady—

Professors Take Co-Eds For Ride in Fast and Furious Game

Girls Lose Their Two-point Lead in Second Period—Brother Philip High Scorer

Another epic game passed into hockey annals on Wednesday night when the Co-Eds and the professors staged their annual battle before a fairly large crowd. It was a good fast game and if there were plenty of penalties no one paid much attention to the referee, anyway, both teams were in good form and emergencies were provided for by two Scout "Cubs" who acted as stretcher-bearers for the Profs.

First Period

The Profs. got away to a good start when Dr. Henry, raincoat, and eyeshade and all, made a bee-line down the ice to where Pat McCarthy and Margaret Craig were waiting for him. In the scramble that followed Brother Philip got the puck so everyone crowded into the goal to keep it out. The first tally of the game went to the Co-Eds with a free shot. Mr. McIntyre got the puck again and went dashing down the ice in great style and would have scored if the fence hadn't got in his way. Mr. Taylor shot, and though his drive isn't as good as it is in the golf season, Bessie Clarke had to pull a save worthy of Dooley himself. Then somebody tried to put a fast one over on the referee and Margaret Moore scored on a free shot.

The Co-Eds played for the most part, a defensive game, and during one scrimmage, Mr. Taylor nearly scored with another puck but the referee peeked so he had to put it back in his pocket.

Second Period

Play speeded up a lot and Brother Philip scored in the first few minutes. Then Porteous got the puck and played by himself for a long time with both teams chasing him round the rink. They finally caught him, and Mr. McIntyre passed

and weighty—game for the Imperials and was working hard, and was dangerous all the time.

Every loyal student should be out to help support the team in the finals against the Superiors. Come and give the boys a hand.

As we set forth in an early issue of The Gateway, it is our opinion that sports should stand on their own feet without artificial stimulation. We still believe in this policy, and yet urge strongly that every student who is interested in hockey come out to the finals at the Arena on Tuesday and Thursday next. We have a team which is making history this year. By coming out you'll give them your moral and vocal help and at the same time witness some excellent hockey. Arrangements are being made by Bill Meadows, the manager, to get a special block of tickets for students. Special transportation is being arranged.

At the second hockey practice last fall Chris Fridfinnson promised us a real hockey team—a finalist, in fact—and the wish being father to the thought, we believed him. But not many were so credulous. Many over-town hockey fans are still wondering just what has happened.

ed to Brother Philip, who scored again. The puck got mislaid for a little while, so everyone played with a hat that seemed to be minus an owner. A few minutes later Mr. Taylor went crashing through the Co-ed line with the puck, dashed back to find his hat, and returned, clutching his long-suffering panama with one hand and lighting a cigarette with the other, to score the final goal of the game.

Then the Co-eds went wild, and the whole team—nine in all—came on the ice. Shots rained thick and fast on Mr. Ottewill, but he parked his gum and kept them out to the bitter end. Mr. McIntyre assisted him ably, and time after time the magisterial robes bit the dust to stop the flying biscuit. Mr. Bowstead and Dr. Henry checked like fiends, and Mr. Cornish upheld the standard of the engineers and ignored the referee's rude attempts to send him to the box. During the excitement one of the spectators lost control and fell over the boards, but he was rescued in the nick of time by his brave companions, and had suffered only minor injuries. Porteous made a last wild try for a goal, but Mr. Cornish was right with him, clinging to his—ah—skirt, and when the bell rang they were both down—if not out. The final score was 3-2 in favor of the Professors.

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21st Anniversary Program, 1931

Eighth Annual Visit of Undergraduates from Canadian Universities (including recent graduates)

June 26th—Sail from Montreal to Glasgow by S.S. "DUCHESS OF ATHOLL."
July 3rd—Arrive GLASGOW, proceed by motor coach to ST. ANDREWS, via Balloch, Crianlarich, Lochearnhead, the Trossachs, Callander and Stirling.
July 3rd to 8th—ST. ANDREWS. The Mecca of Golfers (Royal and Ancient Club, founded in 1754) and picturesque seaside resort as well as the seat of an old University (founded in 1411).
By invitation of the University Authorities, members will reside in the Colleges. The programme which will provide ample opportunities for both golf and bathing, has been undertaken by Professor John Read.
July 8th—Leave by motor coach for EDINBURGH, via DUNFERMLINE, where three hours will be spent. Tea will be served in Pittencrieff Park, after which the journey will be continued via Queens Ferry North and the Forth Bridge.
July 8th to 11th—EDINBURGH. Residence in the University Hostels, which are delightfully situated in East Suffolk Road Liberton district. Visits will be made to Holyrood Palace, the Royal Mile, The Castle and the Scottish National Memorial. On Sunday members will attend service in St. Giles' Cathedral.
July 11th—By motor coach to GRASMERE, in the English Lakes, via the SCOTT COUNTRY and the LOWLANDS to Carlisle (Lunch) thence via Keswick to Grasmere.
July 11th to 14th—GRASMERE. The programme will be of an informal nature providing time for walks and picnics in this beautiful corner of England immortalized by Woodsworth.
July 14th—Leave Grasmere for BANGOR, North Wales, via the Roman City of Chester, where several hours will be spent.
July 14th to 18th—BANGOR. Members will be accommodated in the North Wales Training College. During the stay a motor tour will be taken through Snowdonia, visiting Colwyn Bay, St. Asaph to Llangollen Valley, Bettws-y-Coed, Swallow Falls, Capel Curig and Nant Ffrancon Pass.
July 18th—Leave Bangor for STRATFORD-UPON-AVON. Arrangements will be made in co-operation with the English Speaking Union for visits to points of interest associated with Shakespeare, and one or more plays will be seen in the Memorial (Temporary) Theatre. From Stratford visits will be made to Warwick Castle, Leamington Spa and Kenilworth.
July 22nd—Leave by motor coach for BOURNEMOUTH, via OXFORD where several hours will be spent in the Colleges. Thence via MARLBOROUGH and SALISBURY.
July 22nd to 25th—BOURNEMOUTH. No programme—a rest period for seabathing and country rambles. Leave by motor coach for LONDON, via the NEW FOREST, WINCHESTER, HINDHEAD and GODALMING.
July 25th to August 6th—LONDON. Programme includes visits to many places of literary and historic interest:
(a) Windsor, Eton, Stoke Poges and Burnham Beeches.
(b) Hampton Court, Kew Gardens and Richmond Park.
(c) The Tower of London.
(d) The Houses of Parliament.
And under conduct of Mr. Allen Walker, Extension Lecturer for the University of London, and Lecturer for the City of London:
(e) The Guildhall.
(f) The Mansion House and the Royal Exchange.
(g) Westminster Abbey.
(h) The Inner Temple, the Temple Church and Fleet Street.
August 6th—Night Steamer to Antwerp, and thence by rail through Belgium to COLOGNE.
August 7th and 8th—COLOGNE. A motor tour of the city visiting the Cathedral and other historic places. Leave by boat for Rhine trip to WIESBADEN, via BONN, where some time will be spent.
August 8th to 10th—WIESBADEN. World renowned Spa on the south-western slopes of the Taunus Hills.
August 10th—By motor coach from Wiesbaden to HEIDELBERG, via FRANKFURT-ON-MAIN.
August 10th to 12th—HEIDELBERG. Members will see the famous University and the Castle.
August 12th—Leave by motor coach via KARLSRUHE and the BLACK FOREST for Freiburg.
August 12th to 14th—FREIBURG, the mediaeval capital of Breisgau. Members will be free to visit the University, Minster and other interesting places.
August 14th—By train to GENEVA, via BASLE.
August 14th to 16th—GENEVA. The time here will be free for individual arrangements.
August 16th—By special train to Paris, via DIJON.
August 16th to 20th—PARIS. The programme will include motor sight-seeing tours in Paris by day and night, in addition to an evening at the Opera, and visits to the Louvre and to Versailles.
August 20th—Leave Paris for CHERBOURG, there to embark on the S.S. "EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA" (with the Canadian Teachers, Summer School Members, and the Scottish Undergraduates' Group).
August 27th—Arrive QUEBEC. Special trains to MONTREAL, TORONTO and the West.
The present estimated cost (subject to revision) from Montreal and return is \$495.00. This includes all transportation and hotel accommodation and programme costs throughout for 63 days.

Summary of the League's Program for 1931

The Undergraduates' Tour is available only to Women Students as are the Summer Schools of English and French. Should the number of applications from Men Undergraduates warrant, a special group will be organized. They are, in any event, eligible for membership in The Teachers' Tours and in the Summer Schools of Spanish and of the Folk Dance and the Drama.

1. SIXTEENTH ANNUAL VISIT OF TEACHERS (55 to 59 days) (Including Members of the Medical Profession, the Clergy, Senior Undergraduates and recent Graduates.)	
Programme No. 1— Ireland, Scotland, England and France.....	\$525.00
Programme No. 2— England, Gibraltar, Toulon, Italy and France (including the Riviera).....	\$550.00
Programme No. 3— England, Gibraltar, Toulon, Naples, Egypt, Palestine and France.....	\$650.00
Programme No. 4— England, the Rhine, Switzerland and France.....	\$505.00
Programme No. 5— Motor Tour of England, Wales and Scotland.....	\$560.00
Programme No. 6— England, Norwegian Fjords (Northern Capitals) and France.....	\$495.00
Programme No. 7— Scotland, England, Norwegian Fjords (Northern Capitals) and France.....	\$525.00
2. EIGHTH ANNUAL VISIT OF UNDERGRADUATES (63 days) Scotland, Wales, England, The Rhine, Switzerland and France.....	\$495.00
3. FIFTH ANNUAL SUMMER SCHOOL IN FRENCH (55 days) Geneva and Paris (with holiday week in London).....	\$400.00
4. THIRD ANNUAL SUMMER SCHOOL IN ENGLISH (59 days) English Lake District, Stratford-upon-Avon, Oxford, Malvern and London (with holiday week in Paris).....	\$420.00
5. SECOND ANNUAL SUMMER SCHOOL OF MUSIC (55 days) London, Lausanne (July 31st to August 7th, for Second Anglo-American Music Education Conference), Salzburg, Germany and Paris.....	\$420.00 On Application
6. SECOND ANNUAL SUMMER SCHOOL IN SPANISH (55-67 days) (in co-operation with the University of Liverpool) Santander, Spain.....	\$475.00
7. FIRST ANNUAL SUMMER SCHOOL OF FOLK DANCE AND THEIR DRAMA (55 days) (In co-operation with the English Folk Dance Society and Sir Barry Jackson) London, Stratford-upon-Avon and Malvern.....	\$400.00
8. SECOND VISIT OF BRITISH TEACHERS AND EDUCATIONISTS TO CANADA Quebec to Victoria and return via the Okanagan Valley and the Great Lakes, with a shortened alternative itinerary in Eastern Canada for Elementary School Teachers.....	
9. FIRST VISIT OF SCOTTISH UNDERGRADUATES (St. Andrews University) TO CANADA Quebec and Ontario.....	

Interchange of Teachers Between Canada and Other Parts of the British Empire

These Interchanges, initiated by the Overseas Education League in 1913, are for a period of one year and must be applied for through the Local School Board and the Provincial Department of Education.

Post-Graduate and Other Educational Courses In Europe

Advice and information will be supplied to Parents, Teachers and Students on the following:

Girls' Preparatory and Finishing Schools in Great Britain.
Boys' Preparatory and other Schools in Great Britain.
Language Schools and Courses including Pension and Au Pair Arrangements on the Continent.
University and other Vacation Courses for Overseas Students.
Entrance Requirements and conditions for Graduate and Post-Graduate Courses at European Universities.
Special work in Music and Art.
Specialist Courses of Training for Teachers.

In all cases, when ample time is given, the Overseas Education League through its Secretaries in Winnipeg, Toronto, London and Paris will recommend suitable and inexpensive accommodation where this is required for non-resident students.

APPLICATION FORMS CONTAINING THE USUAL DETAILED INFORMATION REGARDING THE VARIOUS ITEMS OF THE LEAGUE'S PROGRAMME FOR 1931 ARE AVAILABLE AT THE OFFICES OF THE OVERSEAS EDUCATION LEAGUE, BOYD BUILDING, WINNIPEG, OR 224 BLOOR STREET WEST, TORONTO 5.

FRED J. NEY,
Honorary Organizer.

Few Members of Council Stage Merry Get-Together Wednesday

Meeting of Council Set For Wednesday Evening Lacks Quorum—Absent Members Scored by Those Present—Much Ground Covered, However, in Informal Discussion

Several members of the Students' Council met in the Lounge of Athabasca Hall at 7:45 Wednesday evening. There was no quorum, only seven members being present. Those present were: A. Harding, W. Roxburgh, Miss H. Mahaffy, R. W. Hamilton, A. Carscallen, S. V. Allen, H. Wilson. Those who had previously signified they would be unable to attend were Miss K. Campbell, C. Jackson, Miss R. Cushing, Miss E. Barnett. Since there was no quorum, it was impossible to transact business. Many points were discussed informally, however.

The first topic of discussion was that of the absent members. President Harding expressed himself as being highly dissatisfied with the present state of affairs as regards attendance at meetings. It was pointed out that a list is always posted in the Union office for members who found it impossible to attend to sign previous to the meeting. Many of those absent from this meeting had not signed this list. A discussion of the whole matter is to be held at the next meeting of the Council, which will be held next Monday, February 16.

The matter of the Senior Class making a differential charge on dance tickets, i.e., \$1.50 to paid-up graduating seniors and \$2.00 to all others, was the next item to be discussed.

H. Wilson asked about the matter in the light of the fact that the Junior Class had not been granted such a privilege. He felt that such a differential rate should exist, but felt that it should have been extended to the Junior Class last fall at the Junior Prom. This brought up the matter of price of tickets to dances. Mr. Wilson refused to make any statement regarding prices of the Junior Prom, as he felt that it was

FRESHMEN!

Get-together dance, Tuesday, February 17, 7:30 p.m., in Upper Gym. Dance, games, eat. Tickets 50c. On sale in Arts, Friday, Saturday and Monday.

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H.E.C. BANQUET CHARMING FETE

Miss Margaret Malone, of University Hospital, is Speaker of the Evening

The second annual banquet of the Household Economics Club was held in the Athabasca Lounge on Thursday, February 6th. After a charming dinner, served by the residence staff under the supervision of Miss Eager, Miss Margaret Lang, the president of the club, in her capacity of toastmistress, called upon Miss Grace Studholme, who entertained us with a piano solo.

The speaker of the evening was Miss Margaret Malone, of the University Hospital. Miss Malone gave a very entertaining and amusing talk on the people she had met during her year in the States and Eastern Canada. Miss Malone told us of the interesting variation in the types of women she found at the head of dietetic departments at the Lakeside Hospital, the University Hospital at John Hopkins, in Philadelphia, and at the medical centre in New York. Her contact with efficient heads of departments, medical women of the old school, and last, but by no means least, the colored help, gave the girls who are looking forward to hospital work some idea of what they might expect to meet. Her recipe for a really truly Home Economics woman is a girl who is willing to work, capable of getting others to work, and who has personality. She has given us an ideal to work for and we thank her.

Those present were Miss Malone, Mrs. MacEachern, Miss Patrick, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. McGibbon, Miss McIntyre, Miss Brown, Miss Barber, Miss Eager and the undergraduate members of the club.

PRIZE AWAITS BEST SENIOR HOCKEY MAN

All Players in Edmonton Senior League Eligible for Voting—Get Your Vote in Early

Keep your eye out for your favorite hockey player this season, and when it's all over but the cheering, you want to take a look around and see which one of the Edmonton Senior Hockey League players is wearing a brand new Bulova wrist watch. Because that's the prize that's going to be awarded to the most popular player. Of course, if you've been attending the hockey games regularly, this won't be any news to you, as you'll certainly have seen the ballots that are being handed out by industrious youths at the door. But if you haven't, this ought to take the form of a real scoop. The idea, briefly, is this: Mr. E. G. Woodland, an overtown jeweler, has offered a Bulova wrist watch to the player garnering the most votes by this ballot scheme. The scheme in itself is worthy of the highest commendation, as it gives the players an added incentive which has in former years been conspicuous by its absence. And now that the league fixtures are all but finished, it is to be expected that there will be the keenest interest displayed in seeing who gets the prize.

SKATING NOTICE

Skating will be held as usual at Varsity Rink, i.e., on Wednesday and Friday nights and Sunday afternoon.

AND STILL THEY FALL

Valentine's Day—and with it the customary barrage of heart-shaped tokens of love. Every year, as February 14 approaches, we buy divers and sundry of these tokens, at the tremendous outlay of one dime per token—and we may state here, that to a low-paid journalist, one dime represents a considerable expenditure. But we budget annually for this expense, and so that's that. Having located some five or six crimson-hued postcards, we inscribe them suitably, and mail them to those nearest (at the moment) to our heart. We even occasionally rise to the sublime heights of poetry—only when we are particularly smitten—and proffer this metrical sacrifice at the shrine of Venus. But, invariably, we find our burnt offerings looked on with the same disfavor that was meted out to Cain—at all events, we never get any Valentines ourselves. Probably because we are never amongst the fortunate throng that bask in the sunny radiance of our sweetheart's smiles. But life being what it is—just one—thing after another—we shrug our shoulders philosophically, and hope for better luck next time. But enough of these crocodile tears. We started out to write a feature, and here we are bemoaning our lack of sex appeal.

Valentine's Day has a remarkable origin. We make this statement boldly and unequivocally. We have done considerable, even extensive, research on the point, and we ought to know. In fact, where we come from, we are regarded locally as an authority on Valentine's Day. And so, for the benefit of those who do not know, we will dilate on the origin of the day in question. We know how embarrassing it would be if a little school child should come up and say: "Daddy, how did Valentine's Day start?" and have you have to tell him to look it up in the book for himself, so he'd remember it longer. Well, here we go—as we have said, Valentine's Day has a truly remarkable origin. We derive the name from the Welsh surname Walen Tyn. Walen Tyn, as you all know, is the patron saint of Wales, and on February 14, 366 A.D. Walen Tyn discovered the famous fish, known to epicures the world round as Welsh Rarebit. The gentleman in question

BRITISH COLUMBIA EDITOR SUSPENDED

The Edmonton Bulletin carries a report to the effect that Ronald Grantham, editor-in-chief of The Ubysses, bi-weekly publication of the University of British Columbia, has been suspended from the latter institution for a period of two weeks. President L. S. Klinck, of the U. of B.C., is said to have been responsible for the suspension, which followed remarks by Grantham concerned with a provincial government attendance-limiting plan. Details of the fracas are unavailable at the moment, but The Gateway will endeavor to obtain a full report for the next issue.

MAJOR F. NEY EXPLAINS OBJECT OVERSEAS TOURS

Twenty-first Anniversary Overseas Education League

This year marks the twenty-first of the Overseas Education League. Major F. Ney, vice-president and honorary organizer of the league, recently explained to The Manitoban where he got the idea for the overseas tours he conducts.

"In 1909, on my return from Egypt, where I had been head master of a school, I attended the British Association conference here. At one of the sessions a visiting delegate told how he had seen an advertisement in a Canadian paper specifying that 'no Englishman need apply'."

During the discussion that followed, Major Ney decided Britishers should get to know each other better, so he organized the first tour—an official visit of one hundred and sixty-five Manitoba teachers to the Old Country in 1910.

Eight years ago, student tours were formed with the purpose of enabling undergraduates to get to know English universities. Of course, the tour extends beyond schools, and this year will include a trip through parts of Germany, as well as France, England, where the party will spend about two weeks in London, and several other countries of special interest. Major Ney estimates the cost of this tour at \$495.00.

Few rules of conduct are necessary according to the major, who says: "We are not a tourist agency, but rather a distinguished body of young Canadians jealous of our good name."

This year Miss Isabel Robson, of Regina College, is in charge of the Western students. They are usually divided in groups of eight and allowed to choose their own leaders.

The Right Honorable R. B. Bennett has just been appointed Honorary Vice-President, thus placing the League under the auspices of the Dominion Government. — H.W.M., in "The Manitoban."

OPERA TICKETS

Exchange tickets for the opera, "The Bohemian Girl," are available now from members of the cast or orchestra. These may be exchanged: Mon., Thurs., Fri., Feb. 23, 26, 27, 9 a.m.-6 p.m.; Basement of Arts Building.

Tues., Feb. 24, 2-6 p.m.: Heintzman's, Jasper Avenue.

Wed., Feb. 25, 2:30-6 p.m.: Steen's Drug Store.

Prices: Exchange 75c, rush 50c, for Feb. 26, 27, 8:15 p.m., Convocation Hall.

Talented Cast Chosen For Spring Play—Now Under Way

Interviews With Cast Obtained—All Are Experienced Actors—Progress Marked in Rehearsals

Having broken down the fortifications of becoming modesty shown by the cast in "Outward Bound," it is our privilege now to proclaim to the reading public just what sort of a cast it is. All are experienced; all know the ropes, and this is half the battle. Let's go.

Ladies first. Miss Sterling has a brilliant career behind her (and, we feel certain, one of even greater brilliance ahead). In 1930 she sustained the lead in "The Patsy," then running on the Northern Fours of the Chautauqua Summer Circuit. In addition she has carried comedy roles in several well known plays, among which are "The Green Necklace" and "Red Acre Farm," and, some years ago, appeared in a Biblical drama entitled "Queen Esther." Miss Margaret Kinney asserts that her past experience is "negligible." This assertion, we are sure, is just one of the barriers of modesty which we failed to break down, for Miss Kinney's showing in "Outward Bound" is "par excellence." Miss Kinney has worked under Mrs. Haynes in Oscar Wilde's "The Importance of Being Earnest" when at Victoria High School. In this production she sustained the role of "Prism." Miss Riley has appeared in a whole lot of plays at various times. Her performances in inter-year competitions will undoubtedly be recalled, especially those in Ehrlich's "Cured" and "Evening Dress Indispensable."

Now as to the male members of the cast in order of appearance. Mr. Tim Byrne will be remembered for his last two performances in inter-year competitions. In 1929-30 he played "Uncle James" in A. A. Milne's "The Boy Comes Home," and in 1930-31 "Mr. Canton" in Miss Murfin's "Prince Gaby." Mr. K. H. Ives has hitherto confined his attention to the more classic drama, having played the title parts in "Macbeth" and "King Lear." We never had the pleasure of witnessing either of these performances, but as "Henry" in "Outward Bound," Mr. Ives shows unbounded promise of great things. Mr. Larry Davis commenced his histrionic activities in London, Eng., and has played in

"Pollyanna," last year's Chautauqua bill, when he took the part of "Dr. Chilton." In the Edmonton Little Theatre Mr. Davis has played in Galsworthy's "Loyalties" (1930-31) and Eden Philpott's delightful Somerset piece, "The Farmer's Wife" (1929-30). Mr. Bert Cairns achieved instant recognition in University dramatics when he carried off the prize as the best male actor in last year's inter-year competition. His performance then as "The Boy Charles" in "The Boy Comes Home" will need no especial mention. This was followed by the part of "Mr. One" in Elmer Rice's "The Adding Machine," the Spring Play bill for 1929-30. Mr. John Farrell is an actor of considerable and varied experience. His activities in the world of drama began six years ago. Recently we had the pleasure of witnessing his performance in the title role of Jane Murfin's "Prince Gaby." In the realms of theatrical direction, Mr. Farrell has piloted to success "The Intruder" by Materlinck and "The Man in the Bowler Hat" by A. A. Milne. As an actor Mr. Farrell has also carried the part of "Bezane" in Andrewey's "He Who Guts Slapped," and played in Frederick Lonsdale's "Aren't We All," Austin Strong's "The Toy Maker of Nuremberg," and Oscar Wilde's "The Importance of Being Earnest." Mr. Farrell has sustained both straight and character parts during two summers with the Chautauqua, and played one winter with the Vancouver Little Theatre. In addition, he has found employment with Marford-on-Avon Players during their recent Harvey's Company and the Stratford visits to Edmonton.

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